CALM AS A MILL POND

Stirring Incidents Were Absent from Yesterday's Senate Proceedings.

AMUSING SITUATIONS WERE FREQUENT

Mr. Harris Humorously Calls Down Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts.

PEFFER'S WITTY REPLY TO STEWART

Mr. Teller's Resolution of Wednesday Provokes Considerable Discussion.

FINANCIAL VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT

Bis Letter to the Governor of Alabama Commented on by the Kansas Senator-A Day of Unusual Interest in the Upper House.

Washington, Sept. 28.-The day in the senate was as cam as the proverbial mili pond and there were several amusing incidents, in striking contrast with the sharp thrusts and the bitter retorts of yesterday. While Mr. Peffer was speaking Mr. Hoar asked a question in a tone inaudible to the other side of the chamber and Mr. Harris sarcastically observed that if the interview between the senator from Kansas and the senator from Massachusetts was not entirely confidential the senators on the other side would be glad to hear it.

Mr. Hoar did not relish the laughter which followed at his expense, and, turning to the chair, asked if Mr. Harris had been in order in speaking without rising from his seat, the rules providing that a senator in speaking will rise from his seat.

Mr. Dolph asked Mr. Peffer a question and on intimation from Mr. Stewart that he would like to answer the senator from Oregon raised the risibilities of the senators. "The senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) has not been a populist long enough to be an authority," replied Mr. Peffer, and Mr.

Stewart joined in the laughter which en-Notice was given today that Senator Morgan of Alabama would address the senate to

morrow on the repeal bill. Teller's Resolution.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Teller calling for information as regards the anticipation of interest on government bonds since 1888, was taken up in the senate today. If there was no ob-jection to it. Mr. Teller said he would not debate. Mr. Voorhees, democrat of Indiana, said a literal compliance with the resolution would cause great labor. He asked Mr. Teller to define the scope of that part of the

teller to define the scope of that part of the resolution asking "under what circumstances" interest had been auticipated, which was the objectionable part.

Mr. Teller replied that the aew administration had been installed largely because his party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the resulting the party had found fault with the financial relies of the resulting the relies of the relies policy of the republican party, and he assumed it meant a radical revision and re-construction of the financial policy of the

country.

Mr. Platt, republican of Connecticut, asked Teller whether he had heard from an body authorized for the administration, any substance of a policy to be inaugurated by the administration different from the finan-

Mr. Teller said perhaps he had not, but be did not suppose he assumed too much when he assumed that in the four years of democratic administration the administration would approach the subject and deal with it. He did not see how that part, could go ifto the next campaign and ask the support of the people unless it dealt with the mon-ctary question, and the repeal of the Sherman act was not dealing with it. Referring to the resolution of inquiry, Mr. Teller expressed his amazement at the republican senators in showing their hands by voting against the resolutions, which were proper and called for information which had never been denied the minerity during a republican administration. There was an attempt now to refer such resolutions to the committee on finance, and it was well known that the interest of the dominant party would be best subserved by their remaining there; remaining, though the resolution was

Ernest Soyd Again.

not adopted.

The repeal bill was taken up at 1 o'clock. Mr. Hoar, republican of Massachusetts, sent up to the desk and had read an editorial from the Peoria Journal in relation to the controversy and the part taken by Mr. Ernest Seyd of England in the legislation of 1873. The Journal printed what purported to be a constation from H 1843. The Journal printed what purported to be a quotation from Hooper's speech in the house of representatives to contradict the letter of Mr. Seyd. This quotation quotes the words, referring to Mr. Seyd. "who is now here," attributing them to Mr. Hooper. Mr. Hoar had that part of Mr. Hooper's speech read from the Congressional Record, in which the words, "who is now here." did not amount. These words. here," did not appear. These words, said Mr. Hoar, were a deliberate, violent, audacious, unscrupulous and infamous forgery.
Mr. Cullom, republican, of Illinois, knew
the editor of the Journal, Mr. Barnes, and while he was astonished at the misquota-tion, he was sure Mr. Barnes was not per-sonally responsible for the forgery in the

Mr. Telier also knew Mr. Barnes and felt sure he would be guilty of no improper con-duct in connection with the statement. The debate continued for more than an hour, and then Mr. Peffer, populist, of Kansus, addressed the senate. He sent to the desk and Lad read the letter of the president to Governor Northen of Georgia. The letter did not dissipate, said Mr. Poffer, the confusion in the public mind as to the president's real opinion on the money ques-tion, its might be a monometallist, he might be a bimetallist, but there was nothing in his letter to show what kind of a

sense of having committed it or being cogniz-

metallist he was. Insisted on but One Thing.

There is but one thing the president in-sisted upon and that was the repeal of the Sherman law. While pretending to be a bimetallist, as a number of senators pre-tended to be; while pretending that he fatended to be; while pretending that he fa-vored the use of gold and silver, the presi-dent made it plain, if anything in the letter was plain, that he would measure gold by a gold standard, while history had been just the reverse. Gold had been measured by the sliver standard and Mr Peffer insisted that the system had not been changed so far as concerned the law. Mr Peffer said his kneedment, which is the conding one, would give the country himself. would give the country bimetallism.

"Whenever the administration, repre-nted by its friends upon this floor," do "Whithever the administration, represented by its friends upon this floor, doc-clared Mr Peffer, "are ready to accept the pending amendment or some other amend-ment which will bring about the restoration of the law of 1837, they can pass the repeal-bil in twenty five minutes. I do not believe there is a scaator here who would care to say one word more additional if only the chalcular of the committee on finance would indicate to us that they are ready to make indicate to us that they are ready to necept that compromise. Then we could snake hands across the bloody chasm, pass the bill and take a rest for a week or two. Speaking for muself and the people I represent that is the only compromise we ofter or will accent. Anything less than that would be a surren

Covered a Wide Range of Subjects. Mr. Peffer's speech covered a wide range of subjects. The opening of the theredees strip; the method of leaning money on west-

on farm lands; the employment of armed

forces in difficulties between employers and nployes, and the loaning of money at usu-ous rates of interest, were all discussed inidentially to the original question. When he was denouncing the loaning of money at what he called usurious rates, Mr. Hawley inquired if the senator from Kausas had any money he wanted to loan without

interest.

Mr. Peffer, unfortunately, was not in a condition to do that, but when he had in the past loaned money, he thanked God he had not exacted interest for its use and he never

Mr. Peffer, at 5:10, reached what he de-nominated the subject of 'parities." Then no paused, and said that while he was willing to continue with his speech this evening and address the senate until sunrise tomorrow, he did not desire to exhaust the patience of the senate by asking senators to remain longer than they wished to.

Mr. Harris thereupon moved an executive session, after which the senate adjourned.

CAMERON'S SILVER SPEECIL

It Still Continues to Attract a Great Deal of Attention.
Washington, Sept. 18.—The speech of

senator Cameron in favor of the free coinage of silver continues to attract attention here, not only because it is a startling and unusual stand for a republican senator from an eastern state to take, but because events are crowding on the heels of that speech in Pennsylvania. At a meeting of the Republican league at Reading vesterslay, an attempt to censure Senator Camoron was defeated by a two thirds majority. An explanation of this failure to censure Senator Cameron and, indeed of the attitude he has taken was furnished by the intelligence that has reached here that a movement is on foot among the protected manufacturers of Pennsylvania to affect a combination between the protected interests and the free silver men which shall have for its aim the deteat of egistation looking to tariff reduction and the gratification of the west's demand for

free coimage under modified conditions.

Some of the members of the Manufacturers club of Phinadelphia, led by James Dabson, the big woolen manufacturer, and Wharton Barker, the banker, are engaged in circulating a petition to the senate look-ing to a consolidation of the interests of the protectionists and the free silverites. Many signatures are being procured. The scheme is to defeat the the new tariff bill and give is to detent the the new tariff bill and give to silver: First, free coinage of silver upon payment by the owners of a seignorage, absorbing three-fourths of the difference between the market (London) price of bullion and its coined value. Second, the prohibition of foreign silver for coinage purposes, except at a seignorage that will absorb all the difference between the market price and the mar, value, and the market price and the mint value, and third, an international monetary conference, including all the nations of the world, except gold monometallist countries, for the pur-pose of arriving at an international agree-

The claim is set up that the interests of silver and protection are identical. The plan mapped out by these Pennsylvania manufacturers, it will be observed, follows closely the idea of Senator Cameron's speech, except that the former provides trainst an influx of foreign silver to the mints by absorbing all the difference between the market and coined value of silver, while he latter places upon foreign silver an in-

hibitory duty.

The scheme is to align the interests of silver and protection and by this means prevent adverse tariff legislation and secure more liberal silver legislation. It is an alliance, the suggestion of which is fraught with great possibilities, if it were practicable, but its successful operation would mean the breaking down of party lines, perhaps, and an entire readjustment of party politics. The proposition, while it seems chimerical. will doubtless attract a good deal of atten-

tion throughout the country.

imbursed for Confederate Raids. Washington, Sept. 28,-Private war claims are the order of the day here in both house and senate, says a morning paper. There is hardly a day that some of these oills are not introduced and referred to the committee to which they belong. The claims possess an important interest for western Maryland, northern Virginia, West Virginia and southern Pennsylvania. In addition to many private claims a bill has been introduced providing for the payment of \$230,000 to the city of Frederick, \$30,000 to Hagerstown, and \$1,500 to Middletown. All of these claims grow out of the raids of General Jubal Early, who levied the above sums upon the several towns after their invasion. Tuesday, however, Mr. Bellzhoover of Pennsylania succeeded in having reported favoraby by the war claims committee, of which to is chairman, his bill for the payment of 83,447,945,49 to residents of southern Penn vivania for damages sustained because of the invasion of confederate and the presence of union forces during the late war. These Pennsylvania war claims grew out of three expeditions in the state—in 1862 by General Stuart, in 1863 by General Lee and in 1864 by General Jubal A. Early. On the 29th of July, 1864, the confederate brigades of Johnson and McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 men with six guns, crossed the Potomac upon Chambersburg, the county seat of Franklin county. The town was in ested by the entire command of Johnson and McCausland and a demand made upon the people for \$100,000 in gold or \$00,000 in government bonds as a ransom, a number of citizens being arrested as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the people and the town was burned by the the people for \$100,000 in gold or \$500,000 i confederate forces. The burning of Cham-hersburg occurred July 20, 1834, and resulted in a loss which was estimated by the com-missioners appointed by two acts of the assembly of Pennsylvania in 1838 and 1871. The most expensive raid in Pennsylvania was that of 1864 by General Early as by Stuart's raid in 1862 amounted to

NIGHT SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

It is Not Probable that They Will Be

Pushed by the Repeal Senators. Washington, Sept. 28.—There is good reason for believing that the intention of the repeal senators of making an attempt on next Monday to force sessions of the senate at night, which was so strongly hinted at yesterday, has been abandoned, or that the week. There is no doubt that an effort was made on both sides of the chamber to secure an agreement looking to night sessions, and that Monday was the day senators having the matter in hand named as the time for the inauguration of the movement. It would appear however, from the developments today that they were not successful in securing the acquiescence in the project they expected. The senators as a rule hesitate take the extreme step out of consideratio or their own counter; as well as b heir wish not to appear harsh toward too

The fact has also been ascertained that veral of the repeal senutors will be absen from the city during the week and the this account the repeal advocates will not be so strong next week as ordinarily. Senator Voorhees when asked about the program refused to express kinself at all. He generally talks very freely upon questions con corning which he thinks the public has right to information, and his silence in the present instance would indicate that the gram for night sessions has not yet been

National Capital Notes. Washixorox, Sept. 28.-Rear Admiral Weaver has been placed on the retired list. A local paper says that ex-Representative George H. Durand of Michigan has been selected by the attorney general to assist in the prosecution of federal officials and oth-ers implicated in charges of opinm and Chinese subgrillog at Paget Sound and Vicinity several months and.

J. R. Garrison, deputy first comptroller of

the treasury, has been required to hand in

HIGH TIMES IN THE HOUSE

Representatives Become Involved in an Animated Wrangle.

GOOD CAUSE FOR A SERIES OF DUELS

Morse of Massachuseuts and Fithian of Illinois Become Engaged in a Serious Colloquy-The Lie Had Been Passed.

Washington, Sept. 28.-A good deal of acrimony was injected into the depate on the federal elections law today. General Black of Illinois, Mr. Johnson of Indiana and Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky were the speakers. The two exciting incidents of the day were the personal colloquy between Mr. Morse of Massachusetts and Mr. Fithian of Idinois, during which the lie was passed, and an allusion by Mr. Johnson, white Mr. Breckinridge was talking, to the sensational breach of promise suit against him by Madeline Pollard, which was rebused by the hisses of the democrats.

Passed the Lie. The lie was passed at the opening of the session of the house this morning between Mr. Morse of Massachusetts and Mr. Fithian of Illinois, but no blows were struck and no blood will be spilled. The altercation was an outgrowth of Mr. Morse's filibustering course yester-day. Mr. Morse, in a five-minute speech this morning, tried to justify his action, during the course of which he charged Mr. Fithian with being solely responsible for the refusal of the house to permit him to print in the

Record some newspaper extracts attacking Commissioner Lochren.

Mr. Fithian, rising to reply, said that insumeh as Mr. Morse had seen fit to criticize tim, he desired to call the attention of the house to a rather dubious proposition made by Mr. Morse to him. He said Mr. Morse when he (Fithlan) objected to his leave to print, came to him with honeyed words and aformed him that he was a member of the committee on public lands and buildings and buildings and buildings and buildings and building built ne (Morse) might be able to help him if the Hilnois congressman could be able to be ab see his way clear to withdraw his objections. "That is absolutely faise," shouted Mr. Morse, striding in a warlike manner toward Mr. Fithian.

Mr. Fithian.
"If the gentleman from Massachusetts denies the statement, I have proof to adduce
that will satisfy any member of the house.
My colleague, Mr. Goldzier, heard the con-As Mr. Fithian said this, Mr. Morse

maked against the rails and replied meekly: What the goutleman says has the color of which the gentlement says has the color of truth, but the construction he places on it is unqualifiedly false. [Laughter.] "If the gentleman denies my statement." yelled Mr. Fithian, shaking his fist angrily it the Massachusetts congressman, "he is willfully lying himself."

In a minute the house was in an uproar. The speaker quelled the impending riot by pounding his desk vigorously with the gavel, and declaring both gentlemen out of order.

This closed the incident. His Maiden Speech.

After some routine pusiness the debate on he election bill was resumed and General John C. Black of Illinois, ex-commissioner of pensions, took the floor in support of the bill. This was his maiden speech in the house and he was accorded impressive attention. In beginning his argument General Black said he desired to discuss the pending question in a quiet and investigating spirit. He would not consider it from a constitucitizen would try to show his reasons for favoring the repeal of this system of laws. They were enacted in 1865, and the most that could be claimed for them is that the were designed at a time and under circum stances that no longer exist. It was a period following the fiercest and most demoralizing struggle. The sys-tem was a child of fierce hatred and dread of men long arrayed on sectional lines against each other. If on sectional lines against each other. If these laws were ever efficient and useful, that time is gone. What is the just and wise thing to do now? What is needed in this country is an elevation of the franchise. If men are not fit to exercise these rights they should be deprived of their privilege of participating in the government of their country. He did not mean ignorance of books, but ignorance of the purpose and spirit of American institutions. The corrupt and venal voters constitute the danger to the country. The election laws do not meet this condition, but they were designed for this purpose. They were designed to protect and elevate an unfortunate race by supporting them with the strong arm of the government. They were designed to in-tensify the race issue. They appealed to force, not to reason. "I will vote," declared General Black emphatically, "for any amount of money and force, if necessary to uphold the dignity of the government and the rights of its citizens, but these laws do

Costs and Expenses. H then went into a detailed analysis of the st of these laws. He read a letter from cost of these laws. He read a letter from Comptroller Bohler, showing that from 1877 supervisors of elections had cost \$2.554.000 and deputy marshals \$1.127.030. The cost of the troops it was impossible to detail. Their cost represented all the hidden drains to be accounted for. The records showed that first these officials mad been missed in the cost of the south and be not seen the second of the cost of the south and be not not not continued to the south and be not not not continued to the south and the not not continued to the south and the notation of the south and the south and the notation of the south and the notation of the south and the notation of the south and the south and the south and the notation of the south and th democratic states in the south and in New York. Gradually the amount spent in demo cratic states decreased and the amount is republican doubtful states increased. In Illinois in 1870, when that state Brat shower signs of breaking her alleriance to the re-publican party, but \$1,100 was spent. In 1878, when the state was doubtful, 1,286 supervisors and 2,400 deputy marsinals were

omployed at a cost of \$100,000. Nearly all that had been spent in Chicago. "They hied 2,400 deputy marshals," said General Black impressively, "a full brigade of troops from the alleys and slurns. Down on the lake front Black Jack Yattaw in his anchored hum-boat sent forch being anchored bum-boat sent forth his piratica marine militia, 2,400 armed and equipped ruffians. to protect the elections. And th result." he added contemptuously.

response of free men." [Applause.]
Mr. Cannon of Illinois wanted to know if the federal officials had been guitty of op-

Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

"Every man who wore the tin star of in limidation was an oppressor," replied Gen-At the conclusion of General Black's speech, Mr. Johnson of Indiana took the floor in opposition. Mr. Johnson is a tall, againt, studious-looking man, but with a calm and scholarly exterior he conceans an impetaous nature. He is a fleree partisin, and is known on the democratic side as the "firebrand from Indiana." At the very outset of his remarks he aunounced that he intended to call all things by their right names, and rather apploprized in advance for

the severe things he should say.
"I want to stigmatize this bill as the eli-max of all that is auducious and vicious," said he. "It umblushingly assails all that is near and dear to the American heart. It is the infortunate child of a wretched conspir-acy; it is conceived in a spirit contrary to the principles of our government. It is a proposition to blot out all the laws to pro-tect the purity of the ballot and a cold-blooded preposition to repeal all the laws making additions of election laws crimes. To be consistent, the democrats should be postall other laws for the postsument of crime, counterfeiting, roubery and murder.
In a sarcastic way he proceeded to pay his respects to the democrats who held the con-stitution in their "profound and careful keeping," and attacked the constitutionality

Messas McMillin of Tennessee Bailey of At Brau New York.

share of his sareasm. "Even Jerry Simp Sen, Sockless Jerry, from the populous region New York.

of grasshoppers," he said, "with all his lack of progression, will not subscribe to this theory that those laws are unconstitutional." To show that these laws were not fail-

To show that these laws were not failures, as the democrats had claimed, he recounted the history of the talsification of the returns in 1886 by Sim Coy and Simon Perkins at Indianapolis. Both were sent to the penitentary. The legal and other objections are mere pretexts. The real ground of opposition is the infernal dogma of states rights, which teaches that the federal government is to be deposed and hated. He amplified his idea of the decline of the centralization of power, and concluded with a glowing enjoyy on the grandour of a strong federal government.

Introduction of the Bloody Shirt.

Introduction of the Bloody Shirt, The conclusion marked the first entrance into the debate of the bloody shirt. Wit vehemence the Indianan charged the demo cratic party with being responsible for the violation of the sanctity of the ballot box. with corrupting the conscience of the natio and defing the public will. The part of the democratic party in the struggle for dis-union was described and then in turn the democratic party was charged with forging the Morey letter in 1884, with forging the the Morey letter in 1884, with forging the returns in Chicago in the same year that sent Joe Mackin to the penitentiary, with forging returns in Ohio and Indiana, with frauds innumerable in New York, with deeds of violence in the south. The party that has perpetiated all these wrongs now contemplates this climax of their crimes; but let them enjoy their victory without mental or moral reservation. They have set no limit to their excesses. The hour of retribution will come. It will take the party that has prostituted the power given it for great public purposes and hurl it into oblivion. Great applianse on the hurl it into oblivion. | Great applause on the epublicun side.]

Breckinridge Follows.

Mr. Breesenidge, the silver tongued Kentucky crater, followed. He hurled defi-ance at the Indianan. "If the gentleman is a fair type," he said, "of the people of his district, then they cannot be criticised for sending here a man who denounces as infamous a majority of the people of this country. I have profound pily for a man who could make such a speech; who does not believe his countrymen are to be trusted. With this I dismiss him from my mind and from

my speech."
"There are other thiags." shouted Mr.
Johnson springing to his feet and reaching
out his long arm in the direction of Mr.
Breckinridge, "which the gentleman from
Kentucky would like to dismiss."

At this direct reference to the PollardBreckinridge prace of prompts and

Breckinridge breach of promise suit, some of the republicans burst into laughter, but the ughter was drowned by a storm of demoratio hisses. "Such a remark," replied Mr. Breckin-idge, "only shows that the gentleman has

senso of the propriety and decency of Mr. Breckinridge's speech was devoted largely to the constitutional phase of the

The democrats clustered around the speaker and listened to the glowing periods of the Kentucky orator, frequently interrupting him with applause,

These laws, he argued, marked an era:

their repeal would mark the beginning of another and a better cara. "I desire to reply to the attacks of the republicans against the democratic party," said he. "You cannot indict a whole people. You no longer indict the south when you attack democracy, for the time has come when a majority of the representatives in the north are democrats? At the conclusion of Mr. Breckinridge's speech the house adjourned.

VESSELS OF AMERICAN REGISTRY,

An Important Bill Now Being Prepared by Chairman Fithian. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28,-The committee on nerchaat marine and fisheries, presided over by Chairman Fithian of Ininols, seems likely rival the committee on wave and in the importance of its deliberations over certain legislation to be brought before the present congress. One of the questions vitally connected with the tariff is that of admitting to American registry vessels built in foreign countries. There is now pending in the committee a bill introduced by Chairman Fithian providing that vessels purchased and built in foreign coun tries may be admitted to American registry at any port of entry of the United States providing such vessels are not to be used in constwise trade. This measure is one to which the democratic party has repeatedly piedged itself, and is designed to make the American flag a more familiar and cheering spectacle on the high scas. Like other phases of the tariff question, this proposition has its opponents as well as its adherents in the democratic party, and although the party is pledged to it, and there seems every liklehood of the democratic majority of the committee ordering a favorable report. Chairman Fithian has finally agreed to grant public bearings on the measure. Captain John Collman of New York, Hon. David A. Welis of Connecticut, John M. Forbes, the veteran China tea morchant of Boston, Harlourt & Co. of New York, and others are expected to address the commit pen on November 3. It is the hope of advocates of the bill to get the measure in th house at as early a date as possible without waiting for the regular tariff bill, which will be presented by Mr. Wilson and his

TALK OF A COMPROMISE.

deagues of the ways and means com-

Senttors Trying to Reach an Agreement on the Silver Question.

Washington, Sept. 28 -There was more talk of compromise about the senate than has been heard for a week, but it did not take any definite form. A prominent republican senator, who has not so far taken any part in the present depate, was enraged during the greater part of the day in trying to get senators on both sides of the question to agree to a proposition for the purchase and comage of \$3,000,000 of silver per month for the next three years, but met with many batacles. The especial supporters of the president asserted that he would accept no mendment whatever, and the silver sen-cers made the objection that to place the enit of purchase at a time within Mr. leveland's administration would be simply opestpone the blow, and that it might alost as well fall now. Senator Pauliner was also engaged in can-

vassing this proposition, but with no better result than in the case of the republican Nothing was accomplished in any direc have caused many energy and today have caused many energy and today have caused many energy aenators than usual to assert today that a compromise is the only way out of the present entanglement.

Washington, Sept. 28, -Director General George R. Davis of the World's fair is in the ily. While here he will call on the presient to pay his respects, and will incidentally suggest to him the propriety of his visiting the World's fair at the end of October and the words this close, as he was at its open-ing. Colonel Davis thinks the president and his family should see the fair in its entirety, and says Chicago would be gratified to have them come. A formal letter requesting the president's presence at the close of the fair will be sent to time by the exposition officials at a vew carly date.

Urged to Riconstiter. Washington Sept. 28 -Senator White of California is being wirmly urged to reconsider the acceptance o the invitation to attend the Columbias club dedication at Chi-eago on the 12th of October and abnounces that he will not be able to give a final answer until tomorrow or next day. If he

attends he will be one of the speakers of the

at a very early date.

At Bremerhaven-Arrive1-Lahu, from New York, a At Quienstown-Arrived-Brittania, from

They Are Discussed at a Session of the Interstate Convention.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE MEETING

Government Assistance Demanded in Conducting Experiments Which Will Be of Value to the Farmers-A. Permanent Organization Established.

Salina, Ken., Sept. 28.—The interstate

irrigation convention was held here today with a large attenuance of enthusiastic delegates from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas and California. While discussing means of providing more water for this and other arid regions, rain fell during the entire session. E. R. Moses of Great Bend, Kan, called

E. R. Moses of Great Bend, Kan, called the meeting to order and read the call for the convention. Judge Emery of Lawrence, Kan, was chosen temporary chairman and made an elaborate address on irrigation, after which Mayor Cravens welcomed the delegates to Kansas and Salina. Mr. Prest of Garden City responded, and after the usual committees had been appointed a re-cess was taken. At the afternoon session the temporary organization was made permanent. The committee on resolutions sub-mitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted: Resolutions Adopted.

Resolutions were adopted making it the sense of the convention that it is the duty of congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of testing the practicability of the following theories of irrigation for the

First, That the government should by ex-periment determine whether the underflow of water is of sufficient volume and could be brought to the surface at a cost to make it available for general irrigation purposes.

Second, That it should determine whether reservoirs can be constructed for the purpose of storing water in quantities sufficient for rigation purposes.

It was also It was also

Resolved. That an interstate association be, and is hereby, organized by deleganes present for the purpose of promoting the cause of irrigation. The officers of this association shall be president, else president, secretary and treasurer, with an executive committee of the It also provided for the organization of

state associations in all the states interested in this meeting, to work with the interstate Also demands of the senators and repreentatives in congress immediate action sooking to the relief of the people upon the

ine indicated by the resolutions. In order to give the movement for irrigation a permanent character, it was decided to organize on a permanent basis. The Interstate freigntlon association was there-upon formed with the following permanent

Perminent Officers. E. R. Moses, Great Bend, Kan., president.

E. R. Moses, Great Bend, Kan., president;
J. T. Bristow, Saima, secretary; Frank
Hagerman, Salma, treasurer, Excentive
committee—J. A. Frost of Nobrasica; B. A.
McAhister of Omaha, Neb.; Judge Emery
of Lawrence, Kan.; A. W. Stubbs of Garden City, Kan.; W. C. Clemens of Wichita,
Kan.; J. K. Wright of Junction City, Kan.
Three delegates were chosen to attend the
international convention to be held at Les
Angeles October 16. Angeles October 16

A supplementary resolution was adopted emanding immediate action by congress in looking to the relief of the people on the lines indicated in the resolutions.

Many interesting papers were read on irrigation, among the more notable being resented by Secretary Mobiler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, I. A. Frost of North Platte, Neb.; T. B. Merry of California, and Hon. Howard Miller of Lewis-

At the conclusion of the convention 200 of the delegates accepted an invitation given by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway to go to Garden City and inspect the system of irrigation there. The party was taken to Garden City this evening on a special train.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Fatal Accident on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 28.-A headend collision occurred on the Fox river branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road four miles north of this city at 6 o'clock this evening between two freight trains. ENGINEER GRIBBELL of Aurora was

Engineer Lamsden, Aurora, foot smashed and internal injuries ARTHUR FIELDS, Ottawa, shoulder broken and internal injuries.

Mary Kanough, aged 9, leg broken.

John Kanough, wife and Daughter,

Annie, cut about the face and internal in-ADAM CLOUSE, severe internal injuries.

Jasper Ruple, brakeman, Aurora, severely MRS. CORA FETZER, Ottawa, cut about the ead and face.

MRS. VERNER, Ottawa, internal injuries. The accident happened on a sharp curve. Both the engines are total wreeks. Both trains were light and the people were inpured by being thrown against the seats in the caboose. They are in the hospital and

all will recover. NOT WELL KNOWN IN CHICAGO.

A. W. Heidenreiter, Who Disappeared in

Omano, has Few Acquaintances. CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—|Special Telegram to THE BEE |- The landlady of the old-fash ioned boarding house at 95 Thirty-seventh street knows very little about Alfred W Heidenreiter, the Chicago drummer who rented a room in her house until recently and who mysteriously disappeared in Omaha the other day. She says, however, that a Clark street tailor in a firm for which he ence worked has been inquiring for him. Until six or seven weeks ago Heidenreiter was employed in the repair department of Studebiker Bros. carriage and harness store on Michigan avenue. Then he joined the army of unemployed for a while because work was light, and there was nothing for him to do in the repair shop. He canvassed for a tailoring establishment for a time and then found i position as traveling salesman for a whole sale jewelry house. Heidenreiter is a single man, or was when he worked for the Stude-bakers, and they do not know that he was addicted to any bad habits when he worked for them. Neither they nor the landlady know the address of his present employers.

PAID WITH A PINIOL.

How a Sait Lake Was Liquidated a Claim

for Money, SALT LAKE, U. T., Sept. 28. - (Special Telegram to The Ben -Tals morning Tuomas Darcey shot and fatally wounded John Robinson, his brother-in-law, and killed himself. The quarrel prosecuter a debt of \$760 due from Darcey to Robinson. The latter tried to compromise for \$25 and was offered \$10 Upon his refusal to account the same Darcey pullet a gun and sant; "You'll be paid in ful!" Robinson grappied him and deling the scuffic the gun was fired tour times each participant receiving two shets. Dar cey expired at once, while Robinson may di-

Musor front Resures to Remoke. ROANDER, Va., Sept. 28. - Mayor Trout re urned last night. There were no Indica tons about theavity that his return would

Shipping Lik to Lugiana.

Landshie, Wyo., Sept. 28. Special Tole gram to Tits Birn | Colonel Bill Root left tonight with a carload of fine elk for ring- ported.

land. They are for the magnificent of Sir Peter Walker, near London. Thare from the plains of Wyoming, the biggest herd that has ever been s

captivity in this part of the country CANNON BALLS AND BANKS.

Those in Rio de Janeiro De Not Ha.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A private telegram re seived here by an important bank from Rio de Janeiro says that the bombardment of that city by the rebel fleet was so serious that the banks of Riv. after consulting to gether, have decided that they will probably close altogether until the fate of the capita of Brazii is settled one way or the other The determination was mainly brought about by the fact that a clerk in the London and Brigilian bank at Rie was killed by a shell which fell through the bank building turn their guns on the rebels if the city was

iot spared.
A private cable message received here this afternoon says the rebol fleet resumed the bombardment of Riode Jamero this morning.

It Was a Government Lie.

Pauls, Sept. 28.—A private cablegram re-cived here from Rio de Janiero, and coming from an American source, denies the truth of the report received here to the effect that the warships belonging to the squadron commanded by Admiral de Mello were silenced after opening fire on Rio by the guns of the land forts at the mouth of the harbor. The forts at Rio, according to this dispatch, were unable to shell the robel ships, owing to the position the latter occupied. without taking tremendous risks of drop-ping shells into Rio itself. But this was not the only reason which prevented the forts from firing on the rebel shins. The forts, the cable message received adus, were almost entirely destitute of ammunition, in spite of government to its agent in Paris, saying the forts had been completely garrisoned and supplied and the reason some of the rebel ships escaped was because they passed out before the forts were ready to give them a

warm reception.

Continuing, the Rio dispatch says: The Rio fort never fired a shot at the rebels for fear of burting friends and damaging property, and because the little ammunition they have in their magazines is held in reserve in riew of a possible attack upon the forts themselves.

They Expect Foreign Intervention.

The people of Rio, continues the dispatch, hoped and are still hoping for foreign intervention in their favor, and the com-manders of the foreign warships are said to have been frequently appealed to on the subject, with no definite result, though the report has reached here that the foreign warships have intervened in favor of Rio de Janeiro. All reports, however, reaching the outside world from Rio have come from gov-ernment sources or from the rebels, both ides coloring their reports to suit them-

It is believed the reports received by a banking house in London have given the pub-lic an incorrect idea of the situation. Some urprise is expressed here at the fact that the United States government has not yet received correct news from Brazil, as the cruiser Charleston has reached here. The people here think the United States govern-ment should be able to obtain news when

any other government could not." The disputch also says the British foreign office has sent an argent cable message to the British minister at Rio, and that upon its answers depends the action of the British war vessels in these waters.

William to Francis Joseph.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Emperor William sent. the following telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph from the frontier upon his return iere after the army maneuvers in Austria: With feelings of the warmest gratitude, the With feelings of the warmers great kindness and anniability you have again shown me, and with fresh admiration for the performances of your army, I leave your country. Passing the frontier, I am impelled to repeat this to you and again express my sincere and hearty good wishes for yourself, your

family, your country and your army.
WILLIAM. Emperor William throughout this telegram ses the German word "du," thus denoting he existence of extreme friendship between

the emperors. Unearthed an Ancient City,

Pants, Sept. 28.—The Eclair today anounces the discovery of a second Pompeti. An entire town, according to the Eclair, consisting of a number of streets, bouses, etc. have been unearthed near Larium, a promon-tory and hill range forming the southeast portion of Attlea, in Greece. In ancient days the silver and lead mines of Larium were very important. Their refuse ores are still smelted. The mines are connected by railway with the port of Elegastria.

Captured a German Wagon Teatu. London, Sept. 28.-A dispatch to the Times says that Chief Wilborr has des troyed twenty German wagons which were n their way from Wendholk to Swakop our wagons returning from Swakop were also destroyed. The chief, in addition, cap-tured 400 exen and a quantity of arms, killed twenty natives and captured all the Ger-

THEY WILL NOT STRIKE. Firemen on the Big Four System Accept the Company's Terms. TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 28.-Grand Master sargent has just made the following statement to an Associated press representative: "There will be no strike on the Big Four. I am just in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Underhill, the firemen's chairman at Cincinnati, saying the men have accepted the situation. I leave tomorrow for Denver to look into the trouble over r

ut in wages on the Denver & Rio Grande."
"How did the vote stand?" he was asked. "I cannot tell you, but I suppose it will be "Some of the members voted against a

Tassume so. The thing is settled and you can announce that as coming from me. There will be no strike on the Big Four

SCOTT ENROUTE TO NEBRASKA. Will Return with the State's Agent White

Akin Remains in Jani. Et. Paso, Tex., Sept. 28.—[Special Tele gram to The Bee. |-Dell Akin is still in jail, his money not having arrived. Barrett Scott left today for O'Neill in company with Frank Campbell, extradition agent of Nebraska. They left by the Santa Fe road, after being notified that they could not get through for several days on account of washouts. Sheriff Canningham of Santa Fe and Secretary Ferria of the City of Juarez each went along to claim the reward.

Result of a Lovers' Quarral.

Laranie, Wyo., Sept. 28. Special Tele-gram to The Bee. -Miss Lizzie Gallagher, a omely and well known young lady who is topping on a ranch near this city, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking stryclinine, but by the prompt application of emetics her life was saved. She is still in a very critical condition, but will probably recover. A love affair is supposed to be at the bottom of the young lady's trouble.

Attracting Much Attention.

CHAMBRELIAIS, S. D., Sept 28 - (Special Telegram to THE BEE, | Cour: at Oncoma has adjourned. The pleading guisty of Schroeder, charged with the munder of Set fer Matson, is still the talk of the country The attorners for Phelps, as an accessory, succeeded to petting a change of venue to Hanson county, alleging that projudice existed against their client in Leman county.

Eight More Chinamen O dered Departed. TACOMA, Sept 28 - Eight of the thirteen Chinamen arrested at Oyster Bay last week for being dieguity to the United States have been examined and five of them ordered de-

PENA ON TOP AGAIN

Government in Argentina Has Control of the Telegraph Wires at Least.

WHERE ESPINA SCORED A FAILURE

Prompt Action of the Federal Authorities Headed Off the Revolt in the Navy.

MANY ASKING MONTT TO INTERCEDE

President of Chili Urged to Exert Himself to Save Espina's Life.

CHECKED IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCES

Rebels in Fucuman Succamb to the National Troops Driven Out of Rosario and Held at Bay in Santa Fe -Some Raiding.

(Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett 1 Vallearaiso, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 28. By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-The Herald correspondent in Santiago, Chili, telegraphs that the government of Argentine has overcome the revolutionists in the state of Santa Fe and has also suppressed the turbulent element in the city and province of Buenos Ayres. Although the attempt of Colonel Espina to incite the crews of the terpede boats to revolt resulted in his winning only two of them to his support, and ended in the capture of these sailors when they attacked the squadron, it was prompt action on the part of the government which alone prevented the entire fleet from joining the forces of the revolutionists. The army is still loyal to the government, and the hope is expressed that order will be speedily re-

which have been the scene of turbulence and battle. Pleading for Espina's Life.

stored in all those sections of the country

Telegrams have been received in Santiago rom influential persons in Buenes Ayres urging President Montt of Chili to ask President Pena of Argentia to spare the life of Colonel Espina, who has been sentenced

to be shot. It is impossible to get news direct from Argentian, as the government prohibits press lispatches from being sent over the wires. My information in relation to the affairs as described above comes from a dispatch from the Chillan minister in Buenos Ayres to the foreign office in Santiago, which was allowed to pass over the national lines connecting with the Transandean line. Although the government declares there is no censorship imposed on press or commercial telegrams from Argentina, the government has requested the telegraph companies not to transmit any particulars as to the acts of the insurgents. It is known that the political troubles have been largely confined to the northern provinces, where a conflict of state authority has resulted in the national

government interfering.

The national government has mobilized its entire militia force, which will enable it to send its regular troops to the disturbed districts, mainly those of Tucuman and Santa Fe. The insurgents were driven out of Tucuman by the national forces on the 25th, There was an uprising in Rosario on the same day, whereby the insurgents temperactly held the city. Their raiding parties of mounted men destroyed several railroad bridges and intercupted telegraphic communication in the neighborhood of Rosario and at a point fifteen miles west of there. A large force of national troops has been concentrated in Villa Maria and will be forwarded by railway train to Rosario, a disance of 100 miles. These troops will cooperate today with the national forces now aroute by the river to Rosario, and it is ex pected that railroad and telegraphic com-

nunication will be restored before night.

TO RELIEVE ITS BURDEN. Peruvian Foreign Corporation Trying to Get Rid of Its Obligation.

[Copyr (phted 18 3) by James Gordon Bennett, 1 Lina, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 28, By Mexican Cable to the New York Herild-Special to fur Brr. |-The finance committee of the House of Deputies has had a lengthy personal conference with Mr. Dawkins, representative of the Peruvian Foreign corporation, in reference to the failure of the latter to carry out its contract by which it obtained important railway and land concessions from the government. As told in the Herald of July 24 last, the government imposed a fine of £5,000 on the corporation for nencompliance with the terms of the contract. After the conference with Mr. Dawkins, the finance committee prepared a bill recognizing the impossibilty of the payment of £80,000 annually by the corporation and authorizing the government to arrange with the organization for the cancellation of the compromise. It was proposed either to relieve the corporation of its obligation to construct the Rumiallana tunnel, to cancel the foreign debt or to extend

wharves, etc., or to exempt it from taxation. Mr. Dawkins explained that he could only idmit the proposition ad referendum. It is thought probable that congress will bring charges against ex-Ministers of Fi-

nance Delgado Carbajal and Guiros. GALE PLEADED GUILTY.

Luramie's Defaulting City Treasurer Settles

His Account with City Authorities. LABAMIE, Wyo., Sent. 28.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE | The bondsmen of C. T. Gale, Laramie's defaulting city treasurer, have effected a compromise with the city council for the payment of the aefaication, The embezzlement of Gale amounted to \$12 .-000, but rather than stand the cost of trial the council agreed to compromise for \$4,000, and the agreement was ratified this morning after a conference lasting several days. Many citizens and taxmayers are highly indignant over the action of the democratio ouncil in this matter.

Gale was brought before Judge Blaze in the district court this afternoon to answer the charge of embershing the city's funds to the amount of \$12,000 and withdrew his former plea of not suffly and pleaded guilty. The judge, in addressing the prisoner, said be would give him the lightest sentence possible. He will probably be sentenced tomorrow. This practically dispuses of both cases without the cases without trial.

Wintere, Kan. Sept 28 - Three-Fin-gered Jack." a noted desperado of Indian Percitory, died here today from the effects of a wound received during a fight at Perry n the day the Cherosee Strip was opened to actionent. "Three-ringered Jack" was one of the original members of the James gang, and in late years has been connected